

WEST

L11: Entry 1 of 5

File: JPAB

Dec 9, 1997

PUB-NO: JP409315936A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09315936 A
TITLE: COSMETIC

PUBN-DATE: December 9, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KURODA, AKIHIRO	
IMAZEKI, MASAFUMI	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KANEBO LTD	N/A

APPL-NO: JP08157733
APPL-DATE: May 28, 1996

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 7/00; A61K 7/02

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a cosmetic excellent in wrinkle-hiding effect, touch feeling and makeup effect sustainability.

SOLUTION: This cosmetic contains a silicone paste prepared by kneading a silicone elastomer with a dimethylpolysiloxane 6-100cst in viscosity at 25°C by e.g. a roll mill, and, optionally, powder. The weight ratio of silicone elastomer/dimethylpolysiloxane/powder is pref. (1-55):(1-99):(0.5-40). The silicone elastomer, which is in the form of resin powder 0.1-20μm in average primary particle size, has three-dimensional crosslinked structure of silicone and has the properties of elastomer as powder, and its amount to be formulated is 1-100 pts.wt. based on 100 pts.wt. of this cosmetic. The cosmetics include makeup cosmetics, hair cosmetics, basic cosmetics and liquid perfumes.

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WEST**End of Result Set** **Generate Collection**

L11: Entry 5 of 5

File: JPAB

Apr 14, 1986

PUB-NO: JP361072709A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 61072709 A
TITLE: COSMETIC

PUBN-DATE: April 14, 1986

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
IDE, RYOICHI	
KOBAYASHI, AKIRA	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO KK	N/A

APPL-NO: JP59192659
APPL-DATE: September 17, 1984

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/69
INT-CL (IPC): A61K 7/02

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a cosmetic containing fused silica spheres having a specific particle size as an active component, spreadable smoothly and easily on the skin, free from the dermatic physiological problems such as removal of the sebum, dehydration, etc., giving durable make-up, and formable to a molded article having high strength.

CONSTITUTION: Fused silica spheres having the maximum particle diameter of <44μm and containing 0.05∼10wt% particles having diameter of <1μm, are used as the active component of the objective cosmetic. It can be used in the preparation of a make-up cosmetic such as pressed powder (solid face powder), stick foundation, etc., by melting the above active component with various materials such as liquid paraffin, lanolin, sorbitan fatty acid ester, preservative, perfumery, etc., and pressing the molten mixture with a mold. The amount of the fused silica particle in the cosmetic is usually 1∼50wt%.

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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 2000:631834 CAPLUS
 DN 133:212931
 TI Cosmetic gels containing metal soap fine particles
 IN Sato, Saori; Ishida, Misaki; Sawada, kohei
 PA Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000247828	A2	20000912	JP 1999-44317	19990223

AB The invention relates to a cosmetic gel having improved extensibility without causing stickiness, moisturizing effect, storage stability, and **wrinkle**-masking effect, wherein the gel compn. contains metal soap fine particles having specified **particle size** **distribution** pattern 0.1-20, higher alc. 0.1-30, and water-sol. polymer 0.01-3 %. An eye gel contg. magnesium stearate fine particle having an av. particle size of 0.8 .mu.m and a specified particle distribution pattern 2, glycerin 2, dipropylene glycol 3, xanthan gum 0.3, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.7, and other ingredients and water q.s. to 100 % was prep'd.
 ST cosmetic gel metal soap fine particle
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Soaps
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic gels contg. metal soap fine particles and higher alcs. and water-sol. polymers)
 IT Cosmetics
 (gels; cosmetic gels contg. metal soap fine particles and higher alcs. and water-sol. polymers)
 IT Cosmetics
 (hand creams; cosmetic gels contg. metal soap fine particles and higher alcs. and water-sol. polymers)
 IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (long-chain; cosmetic gels contg. metal soap fine particles and higher alcs. and water-sol. polymers)
 IT Cosmetics
 (lotions; cosmetics contg. metal soap fine particles and higher alcs. and water-sol. polymers)
 IT Polymers, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-sol.; cosmetic gels contg. metal soap fine particles and higher alcs. and water-sol. polymers)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 9004-62-0, Natrosol 11138-66-2, EchogumT 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:408793 CAPLUS
DN 133:48730
TI Solid powder cosmetic compositions containing metal soap fine particles
IN Ishida, Misaki; Endo, Saori; Sawada, Kohei
PA Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K007-02
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000169342	A2	20000620	JP 1998-346397	19981207

AB The invention relates to a solid powder cosmetic compn. providing long-lasting cosmetic effect and **wrinkle**-masking effect, wherein the compn. contains metal soap fine particles whose av. particle size and **particle size distribution** are specified. A powder foundation contg. magnesium stearate having av. particle size of 0.8 .mu.m 30%, nylon powder 10, talc 10, sericite 3.6, mica 15, kaolin 5, TiO₂ 10, TiO₂-coated mica 3, red iron oxide 1, yellow iron oxide 3, black iron oxide 0.1, and other ingredients to 100 % was prep'd.

ST cosmetic powder metal soap fine particle; magnesium stearate fine particle

powder cosmetic

IT Cosmetics
(eye shadows; solid powder cosmetic compns. contg. metal soap fine particles)

IT Cosmetics
(foundations, powders; solid powder cosmetic compns. contg. metal soap fine particles)

IT Cosmetics
(powders, body; solid powder cosmetic compns. contg. metal soap fine particles)

IT Cosmetics
(solid powder cosmetic compns. contg. metal soap fine particles)

IT Soaps
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid powder cosmetic compns. contg. metal soap fine particles)

IT 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid powder cosmetic compns. contg. metal soap fine particles)

76050-42-5, Carbopol 940

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(cosmetic gels contg. metal soap fine particles and higher alcs. and
water-sol. polymers)

WEST

Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.

 1. Document ID: US 6200680 B1

L7: Entry 1 of 7

File: USPT

Mar 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6200680

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6200680 B1

TITLE: Fine zinc oxide particles, process for producing the same, and use thereof

DATE-ISSUED: March 13, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Takeda; Mitsuo	Osaka	N/A	N/A	JPX
Matsuda; Tatsuhito	Hyogo	N/A	N/A	JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 428/402; 423/111, 423/622, 423/624, 423/625, 423/99, 424/401,
424/641, 424/642, 424/682, 428/403, 428/689, 428/700, 428/701, 428/702,
502/340, 502/341, 502/342, 502/343[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) 2. Document ID: US 6197282 B1

L7: Entry 2 of 7

File: USPT

Mar 6, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6197282

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6197282 B1

TITLE: Fine ultraviolet screening particles, process for preparing the same, and cosmetic preparation

DATE-ISSUED: March 6, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Oshima; Kentaro	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Kozaki; Shunji	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Imaiizumi; Yoshinobu	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Miyake; Toshio	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Tsuto; Keiichi	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Yamaki; Kazuhiro	Tokyo	N/A	N/A	JPX
Sugawara; Satoshi	Tokyo	N/A	N/A	JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/59; 424/401, 424/69

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#)

 3. Document ID: US 6110449 A

L7: Entry 3 of 7

File: USPT

Aug 29, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6110449

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6110449 A

TITLE: Anhydrous antiperspirant cream compositions improved perfume longevity

DATE-ISSUED: August 29, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bacon; Dennis Ray	Milford	OH	N/A	N/A
Hollingshead; Judith Ann	Batavia	OH	N/A	N/A
Rizzi; George Peter	Cincinnati	OH	N/A	N/A
Tremblay; Charles Raymond	Mason	OH	N/A	N/A
Welch; Timothy James	Cincinnati	OH	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/65; 422/5, 424/400, 424/401, 424/78.03, 512/1

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#)

 4. Document ID: US 6090373 A

L7: Entry 4 of 7

File: USPT

Jul 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6090373

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6090373 A

TITLE: Ultraviolet-screening composite particulate and process for the production thereof

DATE-ISSUED: July 18, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Oshima; Kentaro	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Kozaki; Shunji	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Imaizumi; Yoshinobu	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Miyake; Toshio	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Tsuto; Keiichi	Wakayama	N/A	N/A	JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/59; 106/425, 106/436, 106/442, 424/401, 424/489, 424/490[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#)[KMC](#) [Draw Desc](#) [Image](#)

 5. Document ID: US 6022561 A

L7: Entry 5 of 7

File: USPT

Feb 8, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6022561

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6022561 A

TITLE: Bilayers preparations

DATE-ISSUED: February 8, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Carlsson; Anders	Stockholm	N/A	N/A	SEX
Herslof; Bengt	Stockholm	N/A	N/A	SEX
Petrovic-Kallholm; Snezana	Sp.ang.nga	N/A	N/A	SEX

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/450; 424/401, 424/427, 424/430, 424/434, 424/436[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#)[KMC](#) [Draw Desc](#) [Image](#)

 6. Document ID: US 5690916 A

L7: Entry 6 of 7

File: USPT

Nov 25, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5690916

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5690916 A

TITLE: Skin-color adjusting method, skin-color adjusting composition and colored titanium oxide coated mica used therefor

DATE-ISSUED: November 25, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kimura; Asa	Yokohama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Tanaka; Toshihiro	Tokyo	N/A	N/A	JPX
Yoshida; Mari	Yokohama	N/A	N/A	JPX
Yagita; Yoshiaki	Yokohama	N/A	N/A	JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/59; 106/418, 106/428, 106/436, 106/439, 424/400, 424/401,
424/60

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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 7. Document ID: US 5160732 A

L7: Entry 7 of 7

File: USPT

Nov 3, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5160732

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5160732 A

TITLE: Encapsulated aluminum and aluminum-zirconium compositions

DATE-ISSUED: November 3, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Katsoulis; Dimitris E.	Midland	MI	N/A	N/A
Conway; Lori J.	Hope	MI	N/A	N/A
Schulz, Jr.; William J.	Midland	MI	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/68; 424/401, 424/47, 424/66, 424/DIG.5

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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Terms	Documents
((424/401)!CCLS.)) and (particle near5 distribution near5 size) and optical and cosmetic and silica and (spher\$ or microspher\$ or microbead\$ or bead\$ or particle\$)	7

Display	10	Documents, starting with Document: 7
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Terms	Documents
((424/401)! .CCLS.) and (particle near5 distribution near5 size) and cosmetic and (silica or mica) and (spher\$ or microspher\$ or microbead\$ or bead\$) and (particle near3 size)	28

Database:

Refine Search:

Search History

Today's Date: 8/26/2001

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	((424/401)!.CCLS.) and (particle near5 distribution near5 size) and cosmetic and (silica or mica) and (spher\$ or microspher\$ or microbead\$ or bead\$) and (particle near3 size)	28	<u>L9</u>
USPT	((424/401)!.CCLS.) and (particle near5 distribution near5 size) and cosmetic and (silica or mica) and (spher\$ or microspher\$ or microbead\$ or bead\$)	28	<u>L8</u>
USPT	((424/401)!.CCLS.) and (particle near5 distribution near5 size) and optical and cosmetic and silica and (spher\$ or microspher\$ or microbead\$ or bead\$ or particle\$)	7	<u>L7</u>
USPT	((424/401)!.CCLS.) and (particle near5 distribution near5 size) and optical and cosmetic and silica and (lines or wrinkle\$)	2	<u>L6</u>
USPT	((424/401)!.CCLS.)	3027	<u>L5</u>
USPT	(particle near5 distribution near5 size) and optical and cosmetic and silica and (lines or wrinkle\$)	77	<u>L4</u>
USPT	(particle near5 distribution near5 size) and optical and cosmetic	253	<u>L3</u>
USPT	(particle near4 distribution near4 size) and optic and cosmetic	18	<u>L2</u>
USPT	(particle adj distribution adj size) and optical and cosmetic	1	<u>L1</u>

WEST

L9: Entry 9 of 28

File: USPT

Dec 29, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5853711 A
TITLE: Water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition

ABPL:

A water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 μm and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 μm and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 μm , wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C) an oil phase or (C') an oil phase containing at least 30% by weight, based upon the total oil phase component, of silicone oil, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7, and (E) water, and, optionally, (F) a metallic soap or (G) an organically modified clay mineral.

BSPR:

The present invention relates to a water-in-oil type (i.e., "W/O" type) emulsion cosmetic composition (or a cosmetic composition in the form of a W/O type emulsion). More specifically, the present invention relates to a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition which does not increase the viscosity of the outer phase, which exhibits an excellent emulsion state, is free from changes due to temperature or the elapse of time, and further has a good spreadability (or slip) on the skin when applied thereto and has a fresh, excellent feeling in use.

BSPR:

In the past, water-in-oil type emulsion (or emulsified) cosmetic compositions having a high stability have been obtained by increasing the viscosity of the outer phase (i.e., oil phase) and mixing in solid and semisolid oil components. Thus, an oily and sticky feeling in use is resulted and the evaluation result as a cosmetic was low. However, emulsions containing relatively large amounts of an aqueous phase have been developed and the solid and semisolid oil components in the oil phase can be greatly reduced, as shown in, for example, the "water-in-oil type emulsifying agent composition" of Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 53-21393 and the "water-in-oil type emulsion composition" of Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 61-129033. However, even emulsion cosmetic compositions containing these emulsion compositions provided the high stability by increasing the viscosity of the outer phase in a similar manner, and therefore, the spreadability (or slip) at the time of application to the skin was poor and there was an insufficient feeling of freshness. Therefore, development has been desired of a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition having excellent stability, a good spreadability (or slip), and a freshness and good feeling in use even with a low viscosity of the outer phase.

BSPR:

Accordingly, the objects of the present invention are to eliminate the above-mentioned problems in the prior art and to provide a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition having a good spreadability, a fresh feeling in use, and good stability.

BSPR:

In accordance with the first aspect of the present invention, there is

provided a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C) an oil phase, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7 and (E) water. The weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C) is preferably 1:5 to 1:30 and the content of (A)+(B)+(C) is preferably 9.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7 (D) is preferably 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, and the content of the water (E) is preferably 9.0 to 90.0% by weight.

BSPR:

In accordance with the second aspect of the present invention, there is also provided a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C') an oil phase containing at least 30% by weight, based upon the total oil phase component, of silicone oil, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7, and (E) water. The weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C') is preferably 1:5 to 1:30, the content of (A)+(B)+(C') is 9.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent (D) having an HLB value of not more than 7 is preferably 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, and the content of the water (E) is preferably 9.0 to 90.0% by weight.

BSPR:

In accordance with the third aspect of the present invention, there is further provided a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C') an oil phase containing at least 30% by weight, based upon the total oil phase component, of silicone oil, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7, (E) water, and (F) a metallic soap. The weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C') is preferably 1:5 to 1:30, the content of (A)+(B)+(C') is preferably 4.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent (D) having an HLB value of not more than 7 is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, the content of the water (E) is 9.0 to 95.0% by weight and the content of the metallic soap (F) is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, and the average particle size of the emulsion particles is preferably 1.0 to 10.0 .mu.m and the particle size distribution is 0.1 to 20 .mu.m.

BSPR:

In accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention, there is still further provided a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C') an oil phase containing at least 30% by weight, based upon the total oil phase component, of silicone oil, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7, (E) water, and (G) an organically modified clay mineral. The weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C') is preferably 1:4 to 1:40, the content of (A)+(B)+(C') is preferably 4.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent (D) having an HLB value of not more than 7 is preferably 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, the content of the water (E) is preferably 9.0 to 95.0% by weight, the content of the organically modified clay mineral (G) is preferably 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, the average particle size of the emulsion particles is preferably 1.0 to 20.0 .mu.m and the particle size distribution

is preferably 0.1 to 30 .mu.m.

BSPR:

The present invention was made in consideration of the above-mentioned problems in the prior art. The present inventors engaged in repeated in-depth studies and, as a result, found that by using a mixed powder of a powder having a high oil absorption and a powder having a different particle size combined in a specific ratio of weight and by using a metallic soap as an emulsifying adjuvant they could obtain a water-in-oil type emulsion with a good spreadability, a fresh feeling in use, and stability, whereby the present invention has been completed.

BSPR:

The organopolysiloxane elastomer in the form of a spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m usable as the component (A) of the present invention are given, in detail, in Japanese Examined Patent Publication (Kokoku) No. 4-66446, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 2-243612, and Japanese Examined Patent Publication (Kokoku) No. 4-17162. As commercially available products, for example, Torayfil E-505C and Torayfil E-506C (brandnames of Toray-Dow Corning Silicone Co.) may be mentioned.

BSPR:

The hydrophobic silica powder having the average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m usable, as the component (B) of the present invention, is one having the trimethylsilylated or dimethylsilylated hydrophilic hydroxy groups on the surface thereof. More specifically, among trimethylsilylated silica powders, AEROSIL R813 (brandname of Nippon Aerosil Co.) and, among dimethylsilylated silica powders, AEROSIL R972 and R974 (brandnames of Nippon Aerosil Co.) etc., may be mentioned.

BSPR:

Examples of the silicone oil mixed in the present W/O type emulsion cosmetic composition are methylpolysiloxane, methylphenylpolysiloxane, cyclic dimethylpolysiloxane (e.g., octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, tetramethyltetrahydrogenpolysiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane), methylhydrogenpolysiloxane, decamethylpolysiloxane, dimethylpolysiloxane, highly polymerized methylpolysiloxane, amino acid modified silicone, etc. These silicone oils are mixed, when used, into the total oil phase in an amount of preferably at least 30% by weight. When an amount of the silicone oil is less than 30% by weight, a fresh feeling in use cannot be desirably improved.

BSPR:

In the water-in-oil type emulsion according to the third aspect of the present invention, a fresh feeling in use is given by adjusting the size of the emulsion particles to an average particle size of preferably 1.0 to 20.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of preferably 0.1 to 30.0 .mu.m, preferably an average particle size of 1.0 to 10.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1.0 to 20.0 .mu.m. When the size of the emulsion particles is more than 20 .mu.m, an extremely fresh feeling in use can be obtained, but the stability easily deteriorates along with time, while when less than 0.1 .mu.m, it is difficult to obtain a fresh feeling in use.

BSPR:

The clay minerals to be modified include, for example, natural or synthetic (i.e., the OH group is substituted with fluorine) montmorillonites such as montmorillonite, saponite and hectorite (e.g., commercially available products such as Veegum, Kunipia, Laponite, etc.,) and synthetic mica such as sodium silicic mica, sodium or lithium teniorite (e.g., commercially available products such as Dimonite available from Topy Kogyo K.K.).

BSPR:

The organically modified montmorillonite clay minerals may be used in an amount of preferably 0.01 to 1.0% by weight, more preferably 0.05 to 0.5% by

weight, based upon the total amount of the O/W type emulsion cosmetic composition of the present invention. When the amount is less than 0.01% by weight, the intended sufficient stability is not easy to obtain, whereas when more than 1.0% by weight, the stability or useability is likely to be impaired.

BSPR:

The water-in-oil type emulsion of the present invention has the microstructure of ultrafine particles of hydrophobic silica powder and organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder with emulsion particles stabilized by the powder of the emulsifying adjuvant metallic soap. When the emulsion is spread on the skin, the powder around the emulsion particles repels moisture, and therefore, the spreadability (or slip) on the skin can give an extremely good feeling in use.

DEPR:

The formulations listed in Tables I-1 to I-2 were used to prepare emulsions which were evaluated as to their feeling in use and the stability of the emulsions. The results are shown in Table I-3. Note that, as the organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder, Torayfil E-505C was used.

DEPR:

The formulations listed in Table II-1 and Table II-2 were used to prepare emulsions which were evaluated as to their feeling in use and the stability of the emulsions. The results are shown in Table II-3. Note that as the organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder, use was made of Torayfil E-505C.

DEPR:

The formulations listed in Table III-1 and Table III-2 were used to prepare emulsions which were evaluated as to their feeling in use and the stability of the emulsions. Further, the average particle size and particle size distribution of the emulsion particles were measured. The results are shown in Table III-3. Note that, as the organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder, Torayfil E-505C was used.

DEPR:

The formulations listed in Table IV-1 and Table IV-2 were used to prepare emulsions which were evaluated as to their feeling in use and the stability of the emulsions. Further, the average particle size and distribution of particle size of the emulsion particles were measured. The results are shown in Table IV-3 and Table IV-4. Note that as the organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder, use was made of Torayfil E-506C.

DETL:

TABLE I-1	Example Component (%)	I-1	I-2
I-3 I-4 I-5 I-6	Squalane	10.0	10.0
10.0 10.0 10.0 Vaserine	Microcrystalline wax	--	--
-- Isopropyl myristate	Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate	10.0	
10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 Decamethylcyclopenta-	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	5.0	5.0
siloxane Organopolysiloxane elastomer	2.0 3.5 2.0 0.5	3.0	0.2
Dimethylsilylated <u>silica</u>	1.0 0.5 2.0 2.5	0.7	powder Glycerol isostearate
3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 (HLB = 4)	Monosodium L-glutamate	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0
1.0 Purified water	Dipropylene glycol	10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	10.0
Bentone 38	Balance		

DETL:

TABLE I-2

Comparative Example Component (%)	I-1	I-2	I-3	I-4	I-5	I-6	I-7	I-8
Squalane	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Vaserine	5.0 5.0
-- Microcrystalline wax	5.0	2.0	--	--	--	--	Isopropyl myristate	5.0
5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate	10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0
10.0 10.0 10.0 Decamethylcyclopenta-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	siloxane	10.0

Organopolysiloxane -- -- 7.0 3.0 -- -- 2.0 0.3 elastomer spherical powder
 Dimethylsilylated silica -- -- -- 6.0 2.0 0.1 2.0 powder Glycerol
 isostearate 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 (HLB = 4) Monosodium 1.0 1.0 1.0
 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 L-glutamate Purified water Balance Dipropylene glycol 10.0
 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 Bentone 38 -- 2.0 -- -- -- -- --

DETL:

TABLE II-1	Example Component (%) II-1
II-2 II-3 II-4	Squalane 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
Isopropyl myristate 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 10.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	Dimethylpolysiloxane 5.0 10.0
10.0 10.0 Organopolysiloxane elastomer 3.0 3.5 3.5 0.2	<u>spherical</u> powder
Dimethylsilylated <u>silica</u> 1.0 0.5 3.0 0.7 powder Glycerol	isostearate (HLB = 4)
3.0 3.0 3.0 Monosodium L-glutamate 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	Purified water Balance
Dipropylene glycol 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	

DETL:

TABLE II-2	Comparative Example
Component (%) II-1 II-2 II-3 II-4 II-5 II-6	Squalane 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 5.0 5.0
Isopropyl myristate 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 5.0 5.0	Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate 10.0
10.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 Decamethylcyclopenta	-- -- -- 10.0 10.0 siloxane
Dimethylpolysiloxane -- -- 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	Organopolysiloxane 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
2.0 0.3 elastomer <u>spherical</u> powder Dimethylsilylated <u>silica</u> 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1	1.0 0.1 1.0 0.1
0.1 2.0 powder Glycerol isostearate 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 (HLB = 4)	
Monosodium L-glutamate 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	Purified water Balance
Dipropylene glycol 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	

DETL:

TABLE III-1	Examples Component (%)
III-1 III-2 III-3 III-4 III-5 III-6	
Squalane 5.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 4.0 Isopropyl myristate 5.0 4.0 5.0 2.0 5.0 4.0	
Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate 5.0 1.0 5.0 8.0 5.0 1.0 Decamethylcyclopenta- 10.0 5.0	
5.0 5.0 10.0 5.0 siloxane Methylphenylpolysiloxane 5.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 5.0 10.0	
Organopolysiloxane elastomer 3.0 3.5 0.8 3.5 3.0 3.5 <u>spherical</u> powder	
Dimethylsilylated <u>silica</u> 1.0 0.5 0.8 0.5 1.0 0.5 powder Glycerol isostearate	
0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.1 0.5 (HLB = 4) Zinc stearate 3.0 2.0 5.0 0.01 3.0 10.0	
Monosodium L-glutamate 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 Purified water Bal. Bal. Bal.	
Bal. Bal. Bal. Dipropylene glycol 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	

DETL:

TABLE III-2	Comparative Examples
Component (%) III-1 III-2	Squalane 5.0
4.0 Isopropyl myristate 5.0 4.0 Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate 5.0 1.0	
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 10.0 5.0 Methylphenylpolysiloxane 5.0 10.0	
Organopolysiloxane elastomer 3.0 3.5 <u>spherical</u> powder Dimethylsilylated <u>silica</u>	
1.0 0.5 powder Glycerol isostearate (HLB = 4) 1.0 2.0 Zinc stearate -- --	
Monosodium L-glutamate 1.0 1.0 Purified water Bal. Bal. Dipropylene glycol	
10.0 10.0	

DETL:

TABLE IV-1	Example Component (%) IV-1
IV-2 IV-3 IV-4 IV-5 IV-6	Squalane 5.0%
4.0% 5.0% 5.0% 4.0% Isopropyl myristate 5.0 4.0 5.0 2.0 5.0 4.0 Cetyl	
2-ethylhexanoate 5.0 1.0 5.0 8.0 5.0 1.0 Decamethylcyclopenta- 10.0 5.0 5.0	
5.0 10.0 15.0 siloxane Methylpolysiloxane 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	
Organopolysiloxane elastomer 3.0 0.5 0.8 2.5 2.5 2.5 <u>spherical</u> powder	
Dimethylsilylated <u>silica</u> 1.0 2.0 0.8 0.5 0.5 0.5 powder Glycerol isostearate	
0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.3 0.5 (HLB = 4) Organically modified clay 0.07 0.7 1.0 0.01	
0.1 1.0 minerals Sodium lactate 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 Purified water Balance	
Dipropylene glycol 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	

DETL:

TABLE IV-2

Component (%) IV-1*.sup.1 IV-2 IV-3 IV-4

Comparative Examples

Squalane	5.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%	Isopropyl				
myristate	5.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	Cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate	5.0	1.0	5.0	8.0
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Methylpolysiloxane	5.0	5.0	5.0	
5.0 Organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	powder				
Dimethylsilylated silica powder	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	Glycerol isostearate (HLB = 4)				
1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 Organically modified clay minerals	---	---	0.005	2.0	Sodium				
lactate 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 Purified water	Balance	Dipropylene glycol	10.0	10.0					
10.0 10.0					*.sup.1: Reference Example				

DETL:

TABLE IV-3

IV-3 IV-4 IV-5 IV-6

Example Evaluation IV-1 IV-2

Feeling of Use

Spreadability .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .circleincircle. .smallcircle. .circleincircle. on skin Stickiness
 .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .circleincircle. .circleincircle. Refreshing .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .smallcircle. .circleincircle. feeling
 Emulsion particle (.mu.) Ave. particle 1-5 1-10 1-5 1-5 1-2 5-30 diameter
 Particle size 0.1-15 0.1-20 0.1-15 0.1-20 0.1-10 1-50 dist. 0.degree. C.
 .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .circleincircle. .smallcircle. Room temp. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle. 37.degree.
 C. .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .smallcircle. .smallcircle. 50.degree. C. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .smallcircle. .smallcircle.

DETL:

TABLE IV-4

Evaluation IV-1 IV-2 IV-3 IV-4

Comparative Example

Feeling

of Use Spreadability .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .DELTA. on skin Stickiness .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .smallcircle. Refreshing feeling .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 .circleincircle. .smallcircle. Emulsion particle (.mu.) Ave. particle 1-10
 1-10 5-20 0.1-2 diameter Particle size 0.1-30 0.1-30 0.1-40 0.1-10 dist.
 0.degree. C. .smallcircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle. .circleincircle.
 Room temp. .smallcircle. .smallcircle. .circleincircle. .smallcircle.
 37.degree. C. .DELTA. .DELTA. .DELTA. .DELTA. 50.degree. C. .DELTA. .DELTA.
 .DELTA. .DELTA.

CLPR:

1. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having trimethylsilylated or dimethylsilylated hydroxy groups on the surface thereof and having an average particle size of not more than 2.0 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) and (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C) an oil phase, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7 and (E) water.

CLPR:

2. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C) is 1:5 to 1:30.

CLPR:

3. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 2, wherein the content of (A)+(B)+(C) is 9.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7 (D) is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, and the content of the water (E) is 9.0 to 90.0% by weight.

CLPR:

4. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic particle silica powder having trimethylsilylated or dimethylsilylated hydroxy groups on the surface there of and having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C') an oil phase containing at least 30% by weight, based upon the total oil phase component, of silicone oil, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7, and (E) water.

CLPR:

5. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 4, wherein the weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C') is 1:5 to 1:30.

CLPR:

6. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 5, wherein the content of (A)+(B)+(C') is 9.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent (D) having an HLB value of not more than 7 is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, and the content of the water (E) is 9.0 to 90.0% by weight.

CLPR:

7. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having trimethylsilylated or dimethylsilylated hydroxy groups on the surface there of and having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C') an oil phase containing at least 30% by weight, based upon the total oil phase component, of silicone oil, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7, (E) water, and (F) a metallic soap.

CLPR:

8. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 7, wherein the weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C') is 1:5 to 1:30.

CLPR:

9. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 8, wherein the content of (A)+(B)+(C') is 4.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent (D) having an HLB value of not more than 7 is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, the content of the water (E) is 9.0 to 95.0% by weight and the content of the metallic soap (F) is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight.

CLPR:

10. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 7, wherein the average particle size of the emulsion particles is 1.0 to 10.0 .mu.m and the particle size distribution is 0.1 to 20 .mu.m.

CLPR:

11. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition comprising a mixed powder of (A) an organopolysiloxane elastomer spherical powder having an average particle size of 2.0 to 5.0 .mu.m and a particle size distribution of 1 to 15 .mu.m and (B) a hydrophobic silica powder having trimethylsilylated or dimethylsilylated hydroxy groups on the surface there of and having an average particle size of not more than 0.2 .mu.m, wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:0.1 to 1:5, (C') an oil phase containing at least 30% by weight, based upon the total oil phase component, of silicone oil, (D) an emulsifying agent having an HLB value of not more than 7, (E) water, and (G) an organically modified clay mineral.

CLPR:

12. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 11,

wherein the weight ratio of the mixed powder of (A)+(B) to the oil phase (C') is 1:4 to 1:40.

CLPR:

13. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 12, wherein the content of (A)+(B)+(C') is 4.0 to 90.0% by weight, the content of the emulsifying agent (D) having an HLB value of not more than 7 is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, the content of the water (E) is 9.0 to 95.0% by weight and the content of the organically modified clay mineral (G) is 0.01 to 5.0% by weight.

CLPR:

14. A water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 11, wherein the average particle size of the emulsion particles is 1.0 to 20.0 μm and the particle size distribution is 0.1 to 30 μm .

CCXR:

424/401

ORPL:

Abstract of JPA-2-243612, Cosmetic, 128 C 788.

ORPL:

Abstract of JPA-61-194009, Makeup Cosmetic, 74 C 398.

ORPL:

Abstract of JPA-63-313710, Face Cleaning Cosmetic, 166 C 585.